



CITY OF HEREFORD



Annual Report

on

Public Health

and

Related Services

For The Year

1965

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1965)

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, COUNCILLOR S. L. BEAUMONT,
M.B.E., LL.B.

Aldermen

R. C. MONKLEY (Chairman of the Health Committee)

T. R. STEPHENS†

W. H. BLUNDSTONE, B.Sc.

P. G. G. POWELL†

E. P. CARTER

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D. E. EVANS

W. A. VOWLES

Town Clerk

J. A. WESTON, LL.B.

Deputy Town Clerk

H. G. CULLIS (Solicitor)

City Medical Officer of Health

I. F. MACKENZIE, M.D.(Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.†

Chief Public Health Inspector: C. E. ATTFIELD, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. Smoke (R.S.H.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : D. F. HUGHES, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors : J. C. BUCKNER, M.A.P.H.I., Nat. Cert (Building).

O. L. GARRIGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

D. HILL, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat Inspector : D. HODGSON, M.I. Cert., Craftsman's Cert. Inst. Meat

Chief Clerk : C. D. LOADER

City Surveyor : G. J. ROBERTS, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.

City Architect : D. KNOX, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

*Member of Health Committee. †Member of Housing Committee.

‡Part-time. Also Deputy County Medical Officer.

TO THE
**RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD**

The Annual Report now presented deals with certain aspects of the health of the City and with the activities of the Public Health Department in the past year.

The Report has been prepared jointly by the Chief Public Health Inspector and myself. The City Surveyor has provided sections on sewerage, public cleansing, and salvage, and the City Architect has contributed the sections on Housing and Health, and Progress in Housing during 1965. I am solely responsible for the opinions expressed in the preamble. The chief clerk, as is customary, has compiled the tables from departmental statistics.

Under the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, the Medical Officer of Health is required to submit a report each year to the Local Authority on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, the vital statistics, and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. That duty has now been discharged for the year ended December 31st, 1965.

I. F. MACKENZIE,
City Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
HEREFORD.

Tel. : HEREFORD 3027

May, 1966.

PREAMBLE

“ I do begin to have bloody thoughts ”

William Shakespeare.—The Tempest, Act IV, Sc. 1.

The decision of the Government to set up a Royal Commission to consider the reform of local government and their simultaneously announced decision to bring the activities of the Local Government Commission to an end, on the grounds that that Commission's terms of reference fell short of what is required to remodel local government in England along lines that are essential under present-day conditions, may constitute a warning to us in Herefordshire. The mood of the Government is vividly revealed in a recent comment of the Government Chief Whip on present-day local government in Britain (as reported in *The Guardian*). He said that “ the method of running and financing local government is just about as near lunacy as you can get.” There is reason to believe that that expression of opinion might not be taken amiss by the Association of Municipal Corporations who themselves are reported as having informed the Minister of Housing and Local Government that the County reviews (like that at present proceeding in Herefordshire) threaten to be a “ tragic muddle,” and “ quite unworthy ” of the declared intention of reorganising local government.

My interest in this is two-fold. First, as an elector—an aspect with which I shall not deal in this preamble. Second, as a Local Government Officer, who is intimately involved in the day-to-day administration of local government; and who thinks it most regrettable that, in these days of increasing consultation between employers and employed on matters affecting their mutual concern and responsibility, no approach from the County Council has been made to the local branches of NALGO for their views (with their unrivalled knowledge of the ramifications of local government in all parts of Herefordshire) on the form that the projected reorganisation of local government should take.

My decision, therefore, to give expression to my personal opinion in this preamble arises from not having been given opportunity to express it through NALGO; and from my belief that the present administrative arrangements for the control of the Health and the Public Health services within Herefordshire are, in part, antiquated; that they are fundamentally unsound (being divided in an unrealistic fashion among 15 local authorities and several autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies); that they could be a source of danger to the community in the event of an outbreak of Small Pox or Typhoid Fever; and that the time is ripe for a thorough-going reorganisation on strictly practical lines.

In addition, the present system gives rise to unnecessary

expense through the overlapping of services in some spheres because of statutory legal requirements ; and it also leads to deficiencies in other spheres with an unfair burden of work and responsibility on certain officers who have to work single-handed or almost single-handed because of the poor financial strength and the small population of the Urban or Rural Districts they serve.

We must never forget that, in the sphere of public health, a weak link (and, in my opinion, there are weak links) anywhere along the chain of responsibility could menace even the efficient. In these days of speed of travel, of closely intermingled services and relationships between City and County, some form of unified control with a powerful central administration would, clearly, be in the best interests of all. Without it, those of us who have knowledge and insight cannot feel confidence in the capacity of the services we control or administer to cope effectively with problems or situations that we could, conceivably, have to face at any time. For example, in the event of even a minor outbreak of Small Pox I would need at once to ask for County Council staff to be withdrawn from their normal duties and to be loaned to the City Council to enable essential control measures to be put into operation. It does not require much knowledge of personnel management to visualise the weakness of that type of emergency arrangement and the pitfalls it presents under circumstances in which the most urgent and rapid action would be required to prevent a dangerous situation arising.

Though the County Council have no statutory powers or responsibilities for the control of Small Pox (apart from the provision of facilities for vaccination under the National Health Service Act, 1945) they, nevertheless, control the vital Health Visitor Service within the City, following the transfer of that and other services from the City Council to the County under the provisions of the same Act. The fullest co-operation would, undoubtedly, be forthcoming from the County Council, but that should not blind us to the fact that though we, the City Council, carry the statutory responsibility for the control of infectious notifiable disease, we could not even attempt to "go it alone," but would need to seek and to accept help from our sister authority, the County Council, abandoning, in the interests of the public, all considerations of City prestige and independence.

Having hospitals within our boundary that admit patients from a very wide area and that are completely independent, administratively, from the City Council, the responsible local sanitary authority, their independence could, in an emergency, and should a case be diagnosed in hospital, add to the difficulties that the existing local government "mix-up" constitutes.

The decision of the Minister to set up a Royal Commission (to which I have referred in my opening paragraph) and the hints that have been dropped by influential persons about the need for

drastic reform, are beginning to make clear that the danger we in Hereford and Herefordshire have to face is regional control or the actual dismemberment of the County among our larger neighbours. We are already within the direct sphere of influence of the large cities in the West Midlands Region ; so, if the Minister releases forces directed towards some form of regional control (and the *Hereford Times* in a leading article warned us that that is a distinct possibility), these forces will not be of a centrifugal character so far as we in Hereford are concerned and leave us out on our own. They will, without question, be centripetal and we shall be enfolded by the tentacles of that populous, thrusting conurbation in which, ultimately, we should be but an insignificant and unimportant cog in a huge administrative machine.

If the signs and the forecasts of imminent and drastic change are dependable, should we not, in the light of the potential menace of regional control, look again at our own proposals for reorganisation. I, personally, regard regionalism as a distinct menace not only to democracy at the local government level, but as a real danger to the distinctive historic character of Hereford City and County. Is, therefore, our present scheme for reorganisation likely to be enough to satisfy the planners at Whitehall, or even those long-term planners who are already established in the region. I refer to the Economic Planning Councils whose activities have given the Association of Municipal Corporations cause to complain and to urge that "something be done at the present time to avoid the out-flanking of local government by the Economic Planning Councils."

In the light of the comments I have already made on the inherent disadvantages and deficiencies of the existing arrangements, so far as public health is concerned, can we be confident that our present proposals for reorganisation are sufficient to meet the forthcoming administrative needs of Herefordshire's almost 140,000 population ?

If not, then it is, surely, in our own interest, and it is also our inescapable duty to our people, to consider what alternatives there are that might meet the requirements of the situation and enable us to continue as a relatively independent unit on the periphery of the West Midlands Region.

We in the City cannot be indifferent to what is proposed for other parts of our county. What happens, and equally, what does not happen there, will, inevitably, affect us for good or ill. We cannot act as though it were no concern of ours.

In my opinion, the course we should take is clear and unmistakable. We should abandon our lines of demarcation ; we should set aside those differences of outlook and of loyalties that have kept us divided in the past ; and we should now create a unified, cohesive administrative unit for the whole of Herefordshire. In other words, an all-purpose authority should, I think, be created even if that requires, as it will require, a special Act of

Parliament. Difficulties did not deter us nor cause us to flinch from promoting the Hereford Corporation Act, 1936, an Act that, in several respects, including public health, placed the City of Hereford in the forefront of progressive councils.

Years of experience as M.O.H. of North Herefordshire and also years of experience of administration of health services covering the whole of the county from the County Health Department in Hereford, have convinced me that the transfer of district council services to a new all-purpose authority would not give rise to any real practical difficulty. Numerous County Council services, including personal health and several domestic services extending into every corner of the county, are already administered, efficiently and economically, from Hereford. It follows that some district council services could be equally well administered from a central headquarters, while others, such as the allocation of tenancies of rural council houses and some aspects of domestic refuse collection, and so on, could, with advantage, be delegated by the new authority to grouped parish councils or to area sub-committees with executive powers.

This all-purpose authority would, if formed, be possessed of the legal powers, and it would also have the staff and the financial strength to deal with any public health or other emergency that could arise ; and it would, in addition, be able to give to Herefordshire people a better day by day service in some spheres than they now receive. The new authority would also be sufficiently large to provide a career structure that would attract and keep good quality personnel—a matter that is becoming of increasing significance for efficient local government.

Of equal importance is the fact that the variety and scope of the new authority's powers and responsibilities would be such that there could, as a result, be a revival of interest in local government throughout rural as well as urban areas. Even though what I have suggested involves a much smaller degree of centralised control than would be the case with regional administration, we must recognise that, in proportion as the powers of local bodies become restricted, a citizen's incentive to serve upon them (the local bodies) is diminished.

Therefore, I think that more effort will need to be made to achieve a revitalising of the Parish Council. If the new authority established a department to deal specifically with parish council affairs and if, as part of our general reorganisation, additional functions could be given to them, they would develop and become strong and useful. I would hope that regular meetings would be held at stated intervals at which reports of action taken or contemplated by the authority within the parish area would be presented ; and new items considered : and that clerical assistance would be given to them, through the special department, so that they could function effectively as an integral part of the new comprehensive administration.

This new authority would, I need hardly say, be a completely new body. It would not be a case of the County Council swallowing the City, and Leominster and the Urban and Rural Councils. Each division is, at present, largely complementary to the other, providing what the other lacks. A new descriptive name would be essential. For want of a better, I suggest "Hereford United Administration."

Because this new body would still be incomplete, and because it would still be restricted in its powers over matters that are the direct and immediate concern of Herefordshire people, I would hope that the Bill that would be presented to the House of Commons to give effect to these or similar proposals would provide, by simultaneous amendment of existing legislation, for the inclusion in the new all-purpose authority of bodies like the Herefordshire Water Board, that are largely supported by Hereford City and County ratepayers. I would anticipate, too, that the Herefordshire hospitals would be placed under the administrative control of the new authority, with co-opted members from the Regional Hospital Board, and from the professions affected serving on it.

The duties of the Executive Council, the body that administers the family doctor service, and the dental, the ophthalmic, and the pharmaceutical services within Herefordshire, would also, logically, be transferred to the new authority.

In that connection it is not irrelevant to say that, already, in point of fact, these several bodies, including the local committee controlling Herefordshire hospitals, are formed, very largely, from the membership of our present local authorities or by persons nominated by them; and that much practical and financial assistance is already being given to them (and in that I include the family doctor service) by Herefordshire ratepayers through the Local Health Authority, the County Council. So my suggestion is not as revolutionary nor as impracticable as some critics might say—the reverse rather. It would be an administrative tidying-up and an aid to good planning, to the elimination of overlapping and avoidable expense, and an incentive to the creation of an efficient and really comprehensive health service within Herefordshire.

The public are, it appears, not really interested in the rivalries of public bodies. To them, efficient and careful administration is all that seems to count, with, possibly, a lingering concern that some little regard be had to tradition and to historical association when changes are being made. We can, therefore, assume that the great majority are not likely to raise objection to even the most far-reaching and extensive administrative reorganisation, provided that that reorganisation does not lead to decisions affecting life in Herefordshire being relinquished to a remote impersonal body elsewhere in the West Midlands region.

In the light of this, it is probable that the objections that are certain to be raised to my proposals or to any proposals for drastic

reorganisation, will not come principally or primarily from the public as such, but from the elected representatives of the public, particularly from those from smaller authorities or from those having loyalties that are divided between two authorities. Reports in the *Hereford Times* and in the *Hereford Evening News* revealing entrenched opposition to change, to boundary alteration, to any transfer of existing powers and responsibilities, confirm the impression that our real weakness as a community (when planning reorganisation) lies not in uncertainty as to the reaction of the public, but in our certainty that opposition will come from persons in positions of influence and authority.

It is in that attitude of unimaginative, and almost instinctive opposition, that our danger lies. Through it we may be laying ourselves open to a take-over bid by a regional authority—a bid that we should, I fear, be powerless to resist or to circumvent.

It would be with very considerable regret that most of us would see the mayoralty and the pageantry of Hereford and Leominster brought to an end by the inception of a new era of comprehensive local government or by regional control. It is not too much to say that these parts of our Herefordshire heritage must be preserved at all costs not only in form but in substance. It may be that this could be achieved by making the Head and the Deputy Head (I hesitate to say Chairman and Vice-Chairman) of the new authority, the Mayors of Hereford and Leominster respectively. The two chosen, year by year, would be accorded this honour irrespective of whether they were elected to represent Leominster, or Ross-on-Wye, or Weobley, or Hereford City. A precedent for such an arrangement was created by us a few years ago by our decision to confer the honour of being Chief Steward of the City on a prominent figure in County circles, the late Alderman Chambers of Kington.

Such a development would, I think, enhance the prestige and widen the conception of the status and function of Mayor, and, to that extent, it would constitute a signal honour to the recipients. It would, of necessity, involve more onerous duties, so I see the Mayor of Hereford, under the new administration, like a Bishop in his diocese, travelling to all parts of the county during his term of office, seeing staff at work in schools, hospitals, clinics, district offices, road improvement projects, water schemes, and so on ; addressing public meetings and parish meetings and explaining official policy. All this would be excellent for morale ; it would encourage and hearten staff ; and it would strengthen the feeling among the public of belonging to a live community, and of having a part to play in the conduct of local affairs. In short, it would give new life to democracy within Herefordshire and it would help to defeat the disillusionment with local government that seems to be growing in Herefordshire as it is throughout the country.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	5,031 acres
Registrar-General's Estimated Mid-year Population (June, 1965)	44,880
Number of Inhabited Houses	13,596
Rateable Value	£2,098,898
Sum represented by a penny rate	£8,124

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	454	411	865
Illegitimate	28	22	50
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			19.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5.8%
Still Births—Legitimate	9	3	12
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births			15.2
Total live and still-births			930
Infant deaths			16
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			19.2
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			20.3
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			13.2
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			9.6
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			27.2
Maternal deaths			—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births			—

The corresponding rates for England and Wales for 1965 were :

Live Birth Rate	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate	19.0
Death Rate	11.5

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	220	179	399
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population			9.8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

Deaths of infants under one year, of which there were 16 in 1965 were, in the main, due to prematurity, congenital abnormalities, and acute respiratory infections.

There were no deaths among the 50 illegitimate live births.

Of the infant deaths, 5 were female and 11 male; 3 of the female and 5 of the male babies dying within one week from birth.

PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.—There were 2 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

Routine Sampling.

The responsibility for supplying pure and wholesome water for the citizens of Hereford rests with the Herefordshire Water Board.

Regular sampling, week by week, at consumers' taps, is carried out by public health inspectors to ensure that the water is safe and potable. Sampling at the Water-works (the property of the Water Board, following transfer from the City Council in 1960) is undertaken by the Engineer and Manager. Copies of the laboratory reports on the samples taken by him and by us are exchanged, thus enabling the Board and the Health Department to be kept constantly fully informed. It should be remembered that not only the intake at the River Wye and the treatment works are the property of the Board: the distribution reticulum, throughout the city, was included in the transfer under the Herefordshire Water Board Order.

During the year, one hundred and seventeen samples of this treated water were submitted for bacteriological examination. The water was shown to be generally of the same high quality as in former years. Reports on the samples are submitted to the Health Committee monthly.

All premises in the City, with the exception of 6 houses supplied from wells, receive the supply direct from the water mains.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of a sample of water from the City supply that was carried out during the year yielded the following results:—

Chemical Results in Parts per million (mg./L)

Appearance : Bright with a few particles.

Colour (Hazen)	...	...	...	...	7
pH	...	...	...	...	7.4
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	190
(Reciprocal Megohms per cm.)					
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	12
Hardness : Total...	...	...	...	...	85
Carbonate 65 Non-carbonate 20					
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.8
Ammoniacal Nitrogen*	...	...	...	...	0.02
Albuminoid Nitrogen*	...	...	...	...	0.04
Metals : Iron	...	...	...	...	0.03
Zinc, Copper, Lead					absent
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	...	...	...	less than	3
Odour	...	...	...	...	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	6
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	135
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	65

Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	absent
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	0.90
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.02

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, just on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals, apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is fairly soft in character and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It shows only a trace of colour and is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The water represented is of excellent quality for public supply purposes and no untoward behaviour in a hot water system would be expected.

The fluoride content was very small being only 0.01 p.p.m. as F.

RADIOACTIVITY

The testing of the water in consumers' taps at monthly intervals for radioactivity from nuclear weapon explosions was carried on throughout the year. The higher levels of radioactivity from this cause that we found at the end of 1962 continued almost to the end of 1963, when a reduction occurred in the monthly levels.

It is gratifying to report that these lower levels continued throughout 1965.

The source of this radioactivity is known to be the pollution of the upper atmosphere by radioactive substances produced by the explosion of nuclear weapons. Because some considerable time has now elapsed since the last explosions by the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, and by Great Britain (the French and Chinese explosions have been fewer and smaller), the slow, gradual fall-out from the upper atmosphere (accelerated and increased by heavy rain and snow) is levelling off with promise that the precipitation of these dangerous chemicals will gradually reach the point of insignificance unless new explosions re-charge the upper atmosphere as the current French and Chinese testing programmes threaten to do.

The radioactive elements in fall-out that are harmful to man are Strontium 90 and Caesium 137. Iodine 131, though dangerous if absorbed, loses its radioactivity within a few days after an explosion, so it can be discounted. It is recognised that foods, and not water, are the main source of the Strontium 90 that has entered our bodies and lodged in our bones; but, in the case of babies, their relatively high intake of water makes that the main

vehicle of Strontium 90 for them. All the available scientific evidence points to the fact that the amount of radioactive chemicals that we absorb from foods and water is well below the accepted danger level. A general resumption of nuclear weapon testing in the atmosphere, or the outbreak of a nuclear war, would quickly raise levels to the point of anxiety if not beyond.

It is of interest to mention that the amount of fall-out radioactivity in drinking water varies considerably in different parts of the country because of the configuration of the land, the impounding of water in reservoirs, and so on. Much of the water in the River Wye after heavy rain in the Welsh mountains is run-off water from the hills, and the overflow by spillways from the reservoirs. Such water, that has not penetrated the ground, can have a much higher radioactive content from fall-out than water that has filtered through the soil and later found its way to rivers. The radioactive state of River Wye water, and its variations up and down, are to that extent, and for that reason, different from some other rivers that are used for public water supplies; the bulk of whose waters are derived from limed agricultural land, springs, and small streams.

Because the radioactive substances in the bones of our babies and young people may not give rise to ill health for many years after absorption, the collection of data on the levels in our local public water supply at the present time, when considered in relation to the current level in our foods (that is being tested month by month at the Harwell and Wantage Research Stations), will be of value to the scientists and to medical practitioners many years hence when the child of today is a grown man or woman. For that reason, copies of our Analyst's findings are sent regularly to the Ministry of Health.

In January, 1966, the City Council resolved to discontinue testing forthwith; therefore no sampling of River Wye water for radioactivity is now being carried out, so far as I am aware, by any public body or government agency.

The total cost for a year, for one sample a month, was about £37.

PUBLIC BATHS

The public baths provide a useful and popular service to the community. Extensive use is made of them by country residents as well as citizens of Hereford.

Dissatisfaction with the present building, and with the length of the pool, by members of the Council and others, is well known. It has been the subject of comment in previous annual reports.

During 1965 considerable time and thought were given to the anticipated advantages and the known disadvantages of erecting a new baths on a site elsewhere in the City, and on whether it would

be better, from the long-term point of view, to utilise land adjacent to the present baths. Various ideas were considered and it was decided that a new Public Baths should be erected alongside the present one. Difficulties arose almost at once, on planning grounds, because it was deemed unwise to permit large scale development like this (that would undoubtedly attract numerous people and cars) on a site beside the busy A.49 trunk road. Negotiations are still proceeding with the Planning Authority.

The Minister of Health has asked me to include in this Annual Report certain particulars relating to the existing Public Baths.

The Baths, which are of 80,000 gallons capacity, are filled with chlorinated water from the public water supply once a year. Filtration, chlorination, and treatment with alumina-ferric and sodium carbonate are carried out continuously while the baths are in use. The whole of the 80,000 gallons are purified every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Baths Superintendent and his staff make checks on the level of residual chlorine at stated intervals during the day; and the findings are entered in a permanent record. In addition, bacteriological analysis is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory on samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors four times each month, while the baths are in actual use, and without prior arrangement with the staff at the baths.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Further investigation by the City's Consulting Engineers on the proposed extension of the existing Sewage Works confirmed their earlier findings that it would be better, on technical and financial grounds, to undertake the development at a completely new site. This was agreed and planning has now reached the stage when detailed proposals can be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Council approved further emergency measures to alleviate the critical sludge treatment and disposal situation, including the use of the chemical conditioner, Aluminium Chlorohydrate.

Sewer construction during this year has been limited to new work in connection with Housing Estate Development and with road widening schemes.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Particulars of types and usage of Sanitary Conveniences at dwellings and industrial premises :—

Number of dwellings using pail closets	...	...	15
Number of industrial premises using pail closets			1
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to two houses			74
Number of dwellings with one W.C. to three or more houses	...	...	22

The houses using the conservancy (pail) system are mainly in the rural outskirts of the city where sewer connection is not reasonably practicable. For example, there are five in the Bullingham district, one in Breinton, four in Franchistone, and so on.

The dwellings in which closet accommodation is shared, are, as one would expect, scattered throughout the older parts of the city. Some of these are in confirmed Clearance Areas, others are in proposed Clearance Areas, and the rest are on the list for action under the Housing Acts. Action on 16 of these dwellings was taken during the year reducing the number of dwellings having to share with three or more dwellings from 38 to 22.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The Council's refuse collection service has continued to operate on an increasing scale as new development, mainly residential, occurs ; and the position has been reached when a further refuse collection vehicle will be required during the forthcoming year.

This increase in the amounts collected has reached a point at which the Refuse Destructor has been incapable of coping with a full day's collection. Fortunately, the Corporation have made arrangements with a local Sand and Gravel firm and we are now using the worked-out portion of the workings for the disposal of refuse. This use has had approval from the County Planning Department and from the Hereford Rural District Council. Tipping is being carried out on strictly controlled lines. This development eased the pressure on the Destructor.

The amount of salvage collected weekly continues at a steady rate and improved facilities, in the form of a new baling shed, have been provided at the Destructor.

HOUSING AND HEALTH

Awareness of the needs for creating a good environment for healthy living in towns was realised 120 years ago, when housing development had the main aim of accommodating the maximum number of workers in the minimum space. In the years since then, changes in land values, the development of transport, the study of sociology, increasing industrialisation and so on have brought a succession of problems to the creators of environment and the Englishman's desire to immerse himself in the country has at best produced sprawling suburbs and at worst the blight of caravan estates, and has given the "kiss of death" to large areas of countryside.

The legacy of industrial revolution type housing in Hereford is relatively small but slums in rural towns are no healthier than

industrial area slums and are often older. The re-development of unhealthy dwellings in isolation usually results in the unhappy unneighbourliness which can be seen in any street and to secure the standards of environment referred to below, and to be cohesive, re-development must have the scope afforded by clearance areas. The restriction of urban sprawl, cheap personal transport, changes in the patterns of family life, the cultivation of a greater awareness of amenity, the increasing need to segregate vehicles and pedestrians on grounds of noise, fumes, and mental strain, as well as safety, are all factors demanding compact redevelopment of clearance areas with generous well planned open spaces.

In 1965 there were 45 million of us ; 40 years hence there will be 65 million and we cannot go on living and using land as though we were a rural nation of 12 million. The need is, therefore, to develop and re-develop at appropriate densities with standards of light, fresh air, space and amenity as prime factors in a healthy environment. The re-creation of this environment is a task calling for the inventive restoration of land and new forms of dwelling and outdoor space, which will need the co-operation and sympathy of the ordinary citizen.

HOUSING PROGRESS DURING 1965

During the year a number of contracts were commenced, and these included :—

Rockfield Road	...	66 Houses for Sale
College Green	...	4 Shops and Maisonettes
Moor Farm 2	...	67 Houses for Letting
Moor Farm 2	...	12 Houses for Sale
Moor Farm 2	...	2 Shops
Newton Farm, Prospect Farm & Moor Farm	...	144 Maisonettes
Rockfield House	...	3 Maisonettes Conversion
Blackfriars Street	...	Auctioneers, etc., Offices
Hinton Court	...	Re-wiring of 360 Houses
College Road	...	Re-roofing of 80 Houses
College Estate	...	Improvements to 64 Maisonettes

A number of minor works including fencing, garages, demolitions, etc., were also commenced.

The repair and maintenance of Corporation buildings became the responsibility of the department in April, and work for several committees was done, e.g., remodelling of Hillside Ballroom facade ; refurbishing Cemetery Chapel ; Public Library Entrance Hall, etc.

Preliminary and design work for a number of projects was undertaken for Housing and other Committees.

Work was also carried out in connection with Planning, Central Area Working Party and Consortium Working Party.

HOUSING ACHIEVEMENTS

During past years up to 31st March, 1966, the City Council erected 5893 houses for letting purposes. Of these 431 were sold to tenants under our Sale of Council Houses Scheme.

In addition some 617 were erected in various parts of the City specifically for sale to members of the public, irrespective of whether or not the applicants already held City Council tenancies.

It is of interest to note, in connection with the undoubted prosperity of our City and the extent to which all of us, including our tenants, have become car owners that 1262 garages for renting have already been erected by the City Council.

THE CONTINUING DEMAND

Though 230 houses were completed by the City Council during 1965, and 194 by private enterprise, and though 450 families were rehoused by the Housing Committee, during the year, there is still a considerable demand and a continuing need. The size of the City Council's waiting list, the unhealthy dwellings that continue in occupation, and the complaints of local builders of insufficient land to meet their special needs, are evidence that the housing of people already in the City, and the satisfying of the demand from others who wish to come and live here is, perhaps, the City's most pressing problem at the present time.

The rapidly approaching completion of the new Wye Bridge, the planned extension of the treatment and storage facilities for City water supplies, and the decisions taken on the new sewage disposal works, serve but to emphasise the major importance of housing and rehousing.

UNFIT DWELLINGS (INDIVIDUAL DWELLINGS)

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	2
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	4
Number of Undertakings not to relet	...	...	1
Number licensed for temporary occupation	...	...	—
Number of dwellings rendered fit for habitation...			18

CLEARANCE AREAS

Because all of the large clearance areas had been dealt with during past years, the remaining groups of unhealthy dwellings, most of which have only small numbers in each (though in aggregate they amount to about 400 dwellings) are now being proceeded with.

Preliminary action on 3 in Ross Road, 3 in Hinton Road, 3 in Eign Hill, and 6 in Whitecross Road, was taken during the year.

The rehousing of persons in clearance areas that were dealt with previously was continued.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Improvement Grants are intended to help owners of old houses, which still have a useful life, to bring them up-to-date with modern amenities. Grants are not payable for normal repairs or renewals, nor for remedying faults resulting from neglect or poor maintenance.

Two kinds of grant are available under arrangements introduced by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1959. They are called Standard Grants and Discretionary Grants.

To qualify for a Standard Grant, the house must, after the improvements have been completed, be provided with five standard amenities, namely, bath, wash basin, hot and cold water supply at the bath, wash-hand basin and sink, water closet, and larder. The grant up to a maximum of £350 must be paid by the Council, provided that the requisite conditions are complied with.

The second kind of grant, the Discretionary Grant, is paid solely at the discretion of the Council. It is available for a wider range of improvements, the Twelve Point Standard as it has been called. The maximum grant per house in this case is £400. Where, however, flats are produced by the conversion of a house of three or more storeys, the maximum grant could be £500.

During 1965, 24 Standard Grants were approved.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

No applications for a certificate of disrepair was made during the past year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number and nature of inspections made during the year:—

Caravans and Camping Grounds	...	...	...	176
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	191
Cinemas and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	23
Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	...	9
Explosives Act	...	...	...	59
Factories Act	...	...	...	44
Factories (Outworkers)	...	...	...	1
Food and Drugs Act (Sampling)	...	...	...	158
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	43
Food Stalls	...	...	...	37
Food Premises	...	...	...	405
Food (Unsound)	...	...	...	188
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act	...	...	...	—
Housing (General)	...	...	...	785
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	154
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	117
Knackers Yard	...	...	...	3
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	119
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	...	...	...	40
Milk Sampling for Biological Examination	...	...	...	108
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	24
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	3
Nuisances (including inspections of drainage, sewers, sanitary conveniences and dustbins)...	...	...	...	961
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	59
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	928
Pest Control	...	...	...	26
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	68
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	4
Public Health Meat Regulations	...	...	...	4
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	...	...	...	—
Shops Act	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	421
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	5
Slaughter of Animals Act	...	...	...	4
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	3
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	268
Wye Flooding	...	...	...	309
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	310

6,061

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars of nuisances and other contraventions found during the year for which the requisite Statutory and informal notices were served :—

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Choked drains	25
----------------------	----

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936/61

Choked and defective public sewers	17
Choked and defective private sewers	8
Housing defects	6
Defective drainage	2
Defective sanitary conveniences	5
Defective roofs	8
Defective spouting	1
Accumulation of rubbish	2
Provide sanitary conveniences for use of customers	6
Cleanse staircase of pigeon droppings	1
Prevent nuisance from trade refuse	1
Ensure that railway container is not used as sanitary convenience	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations	90
--	----

SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS

Contravention of the Regulations	5
---	---

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Contravention of Regulations	10
-------------------------------------	----

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

Contraventions of various provisions of the Act ...	217
---	-----

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Abatement of noise nuisances	2
-------------------------------------	---

CLEAN AIR ACT

Abatement of smoke nuisances	2
-------------------------------------	---

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Rid land of infestation of rats	3
--	---

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations	3
--	---

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT

Contravention of the site licence	1
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

FATORIES ACT

Unsuitable sanitary accommodation...	3
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Under certain Orders, etc., made under the Merchandise Marks Act, the origin of certain imported foods must be exhibited in the shop at the time of sale of such foods.

The Public Health Inspectors check on these matters during routine inspections of food shops and draw the attention of the management to any contravention.

Twenty four special visits were made to food shops for this purpose during 1965.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

A list of the public conveniences in the City is given below.

The Council resolved that there should be free use of all public conveniences and it was found that there was less damage in 1965 compared with 1964. It was also decided to install hot water at no charge to the public, in the interests of public hygiene, at those conveniences where it was not already provided, and where it was possible to do so.

<i>Conveniences</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bewell Street	+	+
Bulmers' Playing Field	+	+
'Bus Station, Commercial Road	+	+
Castle Green	+	+
Cattle Market	+(2)	+
Cemetery	+	+
Edgar Street	+	+
King George's Playing Field	+	+
Maylord Street	+	+
Newmarket Street	+	—
Ritz, Commercial Road	+	+
St. Martin's Avenue	+	+
St. Owen's Gate	+	—
Station Approach	+	—
Union Street	+	+
West Street	+	—
Widemarsh Common	+	+
Wye Street	+	—

CLEAN AIR ACT

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION.

This survey is organised and controlled by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Its purpose is to investigate pollution of the atmosphere. Two important pollutants of the air in our cities are smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Hereford having been selected, among other districts, as a town in which the measurement of sulphur dioxide and smoke would be of value to the D.S.I.R. in preparing their report on atmospheric pollution of the country as a whole, the City Council decided to take part in the survey, and to set up three stations.

Due to staff shortage the West Midlands Gas Board were unable to continue operating the station at the Gas Works. Messrs. H. Wiggin and Co. Ltd., Holmer Road, very kindly agreed to take part in the survey and this station is now operating at their factory in Holmer Road.

The work carried out by the West Midlands Gas Board's staff was greatly appreciated.

The stations are sited at the following points :—

1. Messrs. Henry Wiggin & Co. Ltd., Holmer Road, Hereford.
2. Herefordshire Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital, by kind permission of the Herefordshire Hospital Management Committee.
3. Hillside, by kind permission of the Housing Committee.

Though there is a city byelaw under which grates installed in all new houses must be capable of burning smokeless fuel, there is no obligation (as yet) on householders to use smokeless fuels in place of coal.

FACTORIES ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	—	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	216	—	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	14	—	—	—
Total ...	248	—	3	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Number of Defects		Prosecu- tions (6)
			Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient ...	—	1	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	—	2	—
Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3	4	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prose- cutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc., Cleaning and Washing ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Making of cur- tains and fur- niture hang- ings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORKS PREMISES.

Number of Premises ...	...	7
Number of Visits ...	...	1
Number of Notices ...	...	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

From 1st May, 1964, all Offices, Shops and Railway Premises were required to be registered under the above Act, and the majority of the provisions of the Act came into force on 1st August, 1964.

The following table gives the number of premises registered and the number of inspections carried out to the end of the year.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class of premises	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	27	204	101
Retail Shops	54	348	232
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	33	16
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	50	26
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	4	1
Total number of visits			928

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded in the City—

Fellmongers	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	1
Rag and Bone Dealers	...	...	...	...	1

No nuisances from these premises were reported during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are five caravan sites licensed, accommodating 122, 82, 52, 21 and 12 caravans respectively.

In addition, there are 11 smaller sites licensed and accommodating a total of 15 caravans.

The conditions of the licence relating to the Wyelands Caravan Site, Belmont Road, are directed to the running down of the site by 30th August, 1967.

Number of visits and inspections 176

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non- Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of cols (1) (2) & (3)	
(1) Number of Properties in Local Authority's Dist.	86	13,596	3,283	16,965	31
(2) Number of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification ...	10	29	27	66	1
(b) Survey under the Act	—	—	—	—	3
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Number of properties which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats { Major ...	—	—	—	—	3
{ Minor ...	7	25	20	52	1
(b) Mice { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	3	2	8	13	—
(4) Number of infested prop- erties (in Sect. (3)) treated by the Local Authority ...	10	27	28	65	1

From the table above it will be seen that 0.2% of all dwellings and 0.9% of all business and industrial premises in the City were treated for infestations of rats or mice. Of agricultural properties (including piggeries), 12.9% were found to be infested.

RAT INFESTATION IN SEWERS

In the City, there is very little rat and mice infestation. It is found that poisoning treatments once or twice a year are adequate to keep such infestations under control.

PESTS CONTROL

Constant vigilance is required to ensure that the numbers of rats and mice are reduced to a minimum, and a full-time Pest Officer is employed by the Department.

In addition to the service for rats and mice destruction the Department operates a service for the control of insect pests. Advice is given on methods to eradicate insects found in and about dwellings and other premises. Where requested, destruction of such pests is undertaken by the Health Department at agreed charges.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

In accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, all milk sold in the City is either Pasteurised, Untreated or Sterilised. Two retailers sell Channel Islands Milk, and one retailer deals in Sterilized Milk.

The number of persons or bodies registered to sell milk in the City is 59.

PARTICULARS OF DESIGNATED MILK SAMPLING AND TESTING DURING THE YEAR

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples Tested</i>	<i>Appropriate Tests</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	
			<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised 	64	Phosphatase	63	1
		*Methylene Blue	56	3
Sterilised... 	12	Turbidity	12	—
Untreated 	5	Methylene Blue	5	—

*On five samples of Pasteurised Milk, the Methylene Blue Test was not performed owing to an atmospheric shade temperature of more than 70°F.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CREAM

Eighteen samples of milk and one of cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for biological tests for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and *B. abortus*. All the samples were reported negative.

ICE CREAM

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE
OF ICE CREAM

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Number of persons and premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	10
Number of persons and premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	171

One hundred and sixty-two persons registered for the sale of ice-cream obtained their supplies from eleven manufacturers outside the City. Only ten vendors sold ice-cream manufactured locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

42 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital. These were subjected to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and graded accordingly.

Samples placed in Grades 1 and 2 are deemed satisfactory, those in Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

TABLE A
RESULTS OF ALL SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE CITY

<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Heat Treated	24 (75%)	4 (12.5%)	2 (6.25%)	2 (6.25%)	32
Cold Mix	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	—	—	10
Total	33 (78.7%)	5 (11.9%)	2 (4.7%)	2 (4.7%)	42
	38 (90.5%)		4 (9.5%)		

TABLE B

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF ALL SATISFACTORY SAMPLES FOR THE LAST
THREE YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>All Samples</i>	<i>Local Manufacturers</i>	<i>External Manufacturers</i>
1963	91.4%	89.3%	100%
1964	89.5%	83.3%	92.3%
1965	90.5%	93.7%	88.5%

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 485 visits to food premises.

The achievement and maintenance of good standards of food hygiene depends not only on routine visits of inspection by members of the department's staff, but on the willing and enlightened co-operation of the owners, managers, and employees of food establishments.

Though, in general, a reasonably high standard is maintained, we must recognise that frequent changes of staff at food premises makes constant vigilance a continuing necessity.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE CITY

Preserved-food preparing premises registered						
under private act	...	...	..	...		35
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fishmongers	...	...	..	...	...	4
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sugar confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	35
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	80
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	98
Catering establishments	...	...	...	...	...	160
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	44
Ice-Cream manufacturers		...	...	...	...	10

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—INSPECTION AND CONTROL

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The one Slaughterhouse in the City is owned by the Corporation and is leased to Messrs. Bowketts (Tenbury) Ltd., a firm of wholesale butchers.

A full-time Meat Inspector is now employed by the Health Department at the Abattoir, and the Public Health Inspectors, who are fully qualified to carry out Meat Inspection, are available at times of illness, holidays, etc. This enables the Public Health

Inspectors, who were formerly engaged on Meat Inspection, to devote more time to other important duties. They also are on duty one day each week at the Abattoir to relieve the Meat Inspector, since slaughtering is usually carried out on seven days a week.

FOOD TRANSPORT

The transport of food is controlled by the City Bye-laws and by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. Constant supervision of vehicles was maintained.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table sets out the number of carcasses inspected, together with particulars of carcasses and parts thereof condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions at the Public Abattoir, Stonebow Road.

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	7,747	54	21,764	14,176
Number Inspected	7,747	54	21,764	14,176
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</i>				
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	18	10	42	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,399	5	951	1,436
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis or Cysticercus Bovis	44.1	27.8	4.6	10.2
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	30	—	—	120
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	0.4	—	—	0.8
<i>Cysticercus Bovis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	13	—	—	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with C. Bovis	0.2	—	—	—

The total number of carcasses examined during the year was 43,741. This is an increase of 18,419 on the 1964 figure.

WEIGHT OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT AND OFFAL CON- DEMNED :

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Home-killed—Meat	...	...	...	7	11	1	8
Offal	...	...	...	19	16	2	24
Total				27	8	0	4

The whole of this meat was either destroyed at the refuse destructor or processed for animal feeding stuffs.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1964

Eight animals were notified under this order during the year.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES

No calves slaughtered at the City Abattoir were found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Routine examination of all beeves was carried out and in 13 cases cysts were found. All of the affected carcasses and offal were subject to refrigeration in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND SURRENDERED

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned Fruit	...	8	3	24½	Pickles and Sauces				11½
Canned Meat	...	9	2	0¾	Poultry	...	1	1	18¾
Canned Vegetables		4	3	18¼	Rabbits	...			25
Canned Fish	...	2	2	0	Canned Rice	...			21¼
Canned Milk	...		3	24	Canned Fruit Juice				16
Canned Soup	...		2	12	Sausage Meat	...		3	16
Canned Cream	...			15¼	Sausage Rusk	...	10	0	0
Meat Products	...	1	3	7¾	Cheese	...		2	6½
Meat & Fish Paste		12	2	22¾	Frozen Foods	...	1	2	18
Bacon	...	1	0	0					
Wet Fish	...	1	2	6		4	1	2	23¼
Shell Fish	...		2	21¼					
Fruit Juice	...		2	1¼	Boxes of Lard	3			
Fruit Pulp	...	16	2	0	Crates of				
Puree	...			2½	Cauliflower	44			
Fresh Fruit	...	3	3	0	Steak Pies	...	18		
Cereals	...		1	1	Hares	...	24		
Jam and Syrup	...			13					

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES

	<i>Beeves</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Abscesses	—	—	2	2
Acute Pneumonia	—	1	1	—
Atrophy and Emaciation	—	—	1	—
Bilateral Hydronephrosis	1	—	—	—
Emaciation	1	1	14	2
Emaciation and Abscesses	—	—	—	1
Emaciation and Bruising	1	—	—	—
Emaciation and Oedema	1	—	2	—
Feverish Condition	—	—	2	1
Generalised Oedema	2	—	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	1	—
Immaturity	—	2	—	1
Imperfect Bleeding	—	—	1	—
Injury and Bruising	2	—	4	1
Johnes Disease	5	—	—	—
Jointill	—	2	—	—
Moribund	—	1	1	1
Oedema	2	1	4	1
Parturition	—	—	1	—
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	—	—	—	1
Pyaemia	—	—	1	1
Pyaemia and Septic Pneumonia	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia	1	2	1	—
Septic Arthritis	—	—	1	1
Septic Mastitis	1	—	1	—
Septic Pleurisy	—	—	1	1
Septic Pneumonia	1	—	2	—
Suffocation	—	—	1	—
	18	10	42	15

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 SAMPLING OFFICER'S REPORT 1965

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, and the results of the analyses :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. Submitted</i>		<i>No. Genuine</i>		<i>No. Unsatisfactory</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
Bread	—	4	—	—	—	4
Milk	7	—	7	—	—	—
Milk, Instant Non-fat ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cordials and Fruit Drinks ...	—	11	—	11	—	—
Wine	—	1	—	1	—	—
Medicinal Substances ...	—	4	—	4	—	—
Butter	—	7	—	7	—	—
Dairy Ice-Cream	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice-Cream	5	—	5	—	—	—
Milk Loaves	8	—	5	—	3	—
Raw Sugar Chocolate ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chocolate Mould	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef Sausages	4	—	4	—	—	—
Pork Sausages	2	—	2	—	—	—
Brandy Flavoured Butter ...	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream	—	5	—	5	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beer	—	8	—	8	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	2	—	2	—	—
Meat and Fish Pastes ...	—	7	—	7	—	—
Flour, Plain	—	2	—	2	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	2	—	2	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	5	—	5	—	—
Jelly	—	3	—	3	—	—
	27	66	24	62	3	4
	93		86		7	

NOTES ON UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<i>No. of Sample</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
8	Bread	Contained vegetable debris.	Letter of warning to Manufacturer.
10	Bread	Contained portion of a cigarette.	Prosecuted. Manufacturer fined £10.
11	Milk Loaf	Contained only 1.5% Milk Solids.	Letter of warning to Manufacturer.
13	Milk Loaf	Contained only 1.5% Milk Solids.	Letter of warning to Manufacturer.
42	Milk Loaf	Not made from whole Milk.	Letter of warning to Vendor.
62	Bread	Contaminated with iron and mineral oil.	Prosecuted. Manufacturer fined £20.
63	Bread	Contaminated with iron and mineral matter.	Letter of warning to Manufacturer.

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

				<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Faeces :						
For Dysentery Organisms	...	...		35	91	126
For Food Poisoning Organisms	...	...		3	15	18
Ear, Nose and Throat Swabs:						
For Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...		35	62	97
For Staph aureus	...	...	...	2	—	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the six wards of the City.

	<i>Bartonsham</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Holmer</i>	<i>St. Martins</i>	<i>St. Nicholas</i>	<i>Tupsley</i>
Measles ...	13	6	15	38	17	47
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	4	5	1	3
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	—	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	1	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—

HEREFORD CITY, 1965

CONFIRMED CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE ACCORDING TO QUARTER

<i>Disease</i>	<i>1st quarter</i>	<i>2nd quarter</i>	<i>3rd quarter</i>	<i>4th quarter</i>
Measles ...	105	10	17	4
Dysentery ...	14	—	2	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	7	4
Pneumonia ...	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating

to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Number on Register at 31st December, 1964	144	111	43	35
New Cases Notified	5	4	—	—
Moved into District	—	1	—	—
Recovered	2	4	—	2
Died	—	—	—	—
Cases left District	1	1	—	—
Number on Register at 31st December, 1965	146	111	43	33

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47

During the year action had to be taken on two cases. They had been living under unsatisfactory conditions and were in need of care and attention.

CAUSES OF DEATH (All Ages)

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	2	6	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	20	5	25
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	—	12	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	—	5	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms			20	18	38
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	—	3	3
Diabetes	...	...	2	2	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	23	26	49
Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	46	26	72
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	3	2	5
Other Heart Disease	...	...	14	24	38
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	6	7	13
Influenza	...	...	—	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	11	7	18
Bronchitis	...	...	15	5	20
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	2	1	3
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis	...	...	3	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	4	1	5
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	...	23	18	41
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	12	1	13
All other accidents	...	...	8	5	13
Suicide	...	...	2	1	3
Total all Causes			220	179	399

